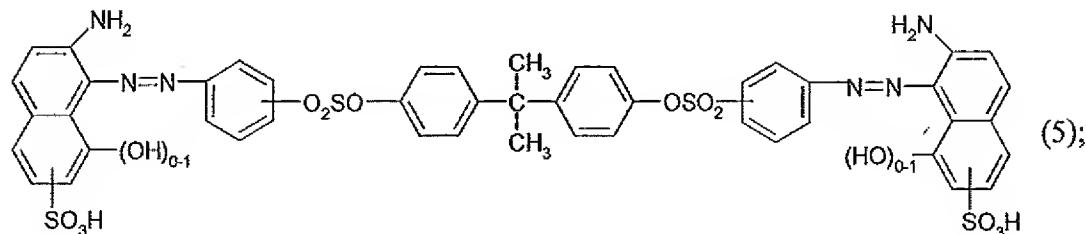


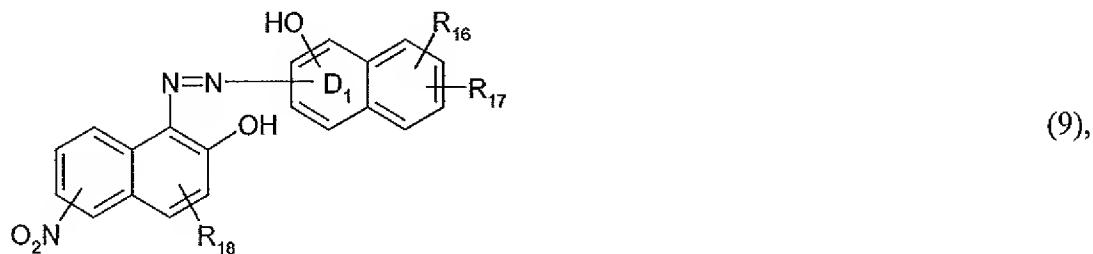
Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

1. (currently amended): An ink-jet printing process for printing textile fibre materials, wherein the fiber materials are printed with an aqueous ink comprising
 - (I) at least one anionic acid dye, and
 - (II) 30% to 45% by weight, based on the total weight of the ink, of dipropylene glycol, said ink having a viscosity of from 5 to 20 mPa s at 25°C, and wherein said ink is applied to the fiber material with an ink-jet print head comprising an ink supply layer (b) receiving ink from an external ink reservoir, said ink supply layer having a first side and a second side and comprising, a porous medium having a plurality of pores therein and a plurality of holes extending therethrough, so as to allow passage of the ink.
2. (currently amended): A process according to claim 1, wherein the aqueous ink comprises as the anionic acid dye a dye selected from the group consisting of:
a disazo dye dyes of formula



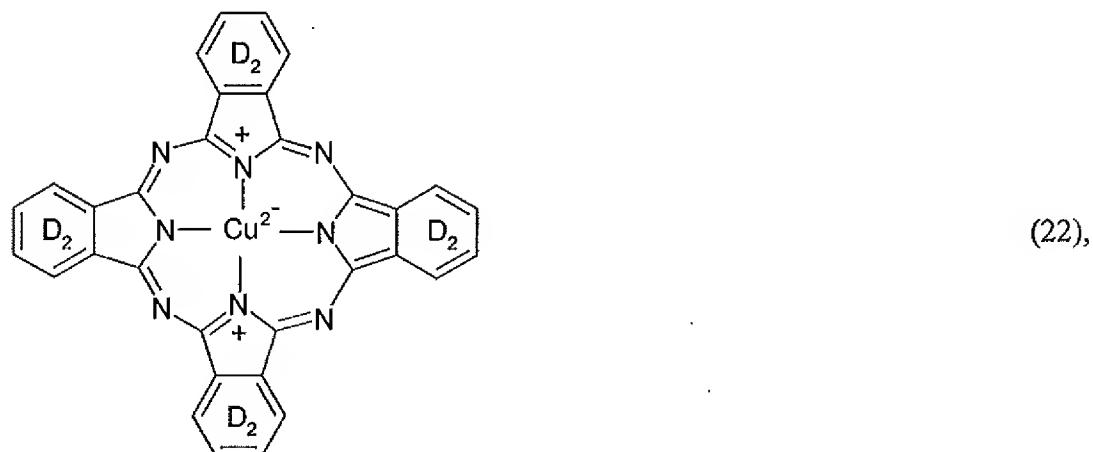
a 1:2 metal complex dye dyes of formula



(9),

wherein R₁₆ is hydrogen, C₁-C₄ alkoxy carbonylamino, benzoylamino, C₁-C₄ alkylsulfonylamino, phenylsulfonylamino, methylphenylsulfonylamino or halogen, R₁₇ is hydrogen or halogen, and R₁₈ is C₁-C₄ alkylsulfonyl, C₁-C₄ alkylaminosulfonyl, phenylazo, sulfo or -SO₂NH₂, the hydroxy group in the benzo ring D₁ being bound in the o-position relative to the azo group on the benzo ring D₁;

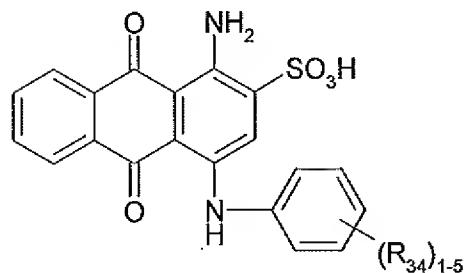
a the copper complex of formula



(22),

wherein the benzo rings D₂ are substituted by sulfo or by sulfonamido;

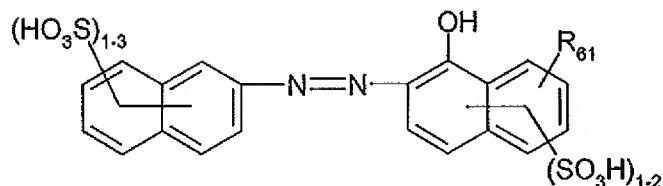
a metal-free anionic anthraquinone dye dyes of formula



(26),

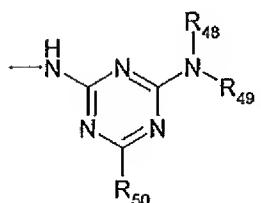
wherein $(R_{34})_{1-5}$ denotes from 1 to 5 identical or different substituents selected from the group C_1-C_4 alkyl unsubstituted or substituted by C_2-C_4 alkanoylamino (which may in turn be substituted in the alkyl group by halogen) or by benzoylamino; C_1-C_4 alkoxy; C_2-C_4 alkanoylamino and C_2-C_4 hydroxyalkylsulfamoyl;

a monoazo dye dyes of formula

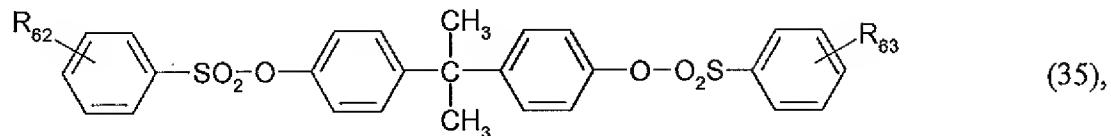


(34),

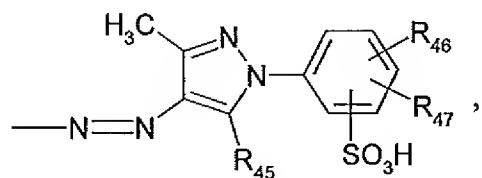
wherein

R_{61} is a radical of formula  in which R_{48} is phenyl unsubstituted or substituted by C_1-C_4 alkyl, C_1-C_4 alkoxy, halogen or by sulfo, R_{49} is hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl and R_{50} is halogen; and

a disazo dye dyes of formula



wherein R₆₂ and R₆₃ are radicals of formula



wherein R₄₅ is hydroxy or amino[;] and R₄₆ and R₄₇ are each independently of the other hydrogen, C₁-C₄ alkyl or halogen.

3. (previously presented): A process according to claim 1, wherein the viscosity of the ink is from 6 to 14 mPa·s at 25°C.

4. (cancelled):

5. (currently amended): A process according to claim 1, wherein the aqueous ink further comprises ε-caprolactam is used in an amount of from 3 to 15 % by weight based on the total weight of the ink.

6. (previously presented): A process according to claim 1, wherein printing is performed by means of an ink-jet printing device provided with at least one ink-jet print head which comprises

- a nozzle layer (a) defining a plurality of ejection nozzles,
- an ink supply layer (b) which is formed from a porous material having a multitude of small interconnected pores so as to allow passage of ink therethrough, said ink supply layer featuring a plurality of connecting bores from the rear surface to the front

surface, each of said connecting bore being aligned so as to connect between a corresponding one of said ejection nozzles and

- a deflection layer (c), comprising a plurality of transducers related to said connecting bores for ejecting ink droplets out through the nozzles.

7. (previously presented): A process according to claim 1, wherein printing is performed by means of an ink-jet printing device provided with at least one ink-jet print head which comprises

- a nozzle layer (a) defining a plurality of ejection nozzles,
- an ink supply layer (b) having a front surface associated with the nozzle layer and a rear surface associated with a cavity layer (d), said ink supply layer being formed with a plurality of connecting bores from said rear surface to said front surface, each connecting bore being aligned so as to connect between a corresponding one of said ink cavities and a corresponding one of said ejection nozzles, wherein said ink supply layer additionally features
 - (i) a pattern of ink distribution channels formed in said front surface, and
 - (ii) at least one ink inlet bore passing from said rear surface to said front surface and configured so as to be in direct fluid communication with at least part of said pattern of ink distribution channels, said pattern of ink distribution channels and said at least one ink inlet bore together defining part of an ink flow path which passes from said rear surface through said at least one ink inlet bore to said pattern of ink distribution channels on said front surface, and through said porous material to said plurality of ink cavities,
- a deflection layer (c), comprising a plurality of transducers related to said connecting bores for ejecting ink droplets out through the nozzles.

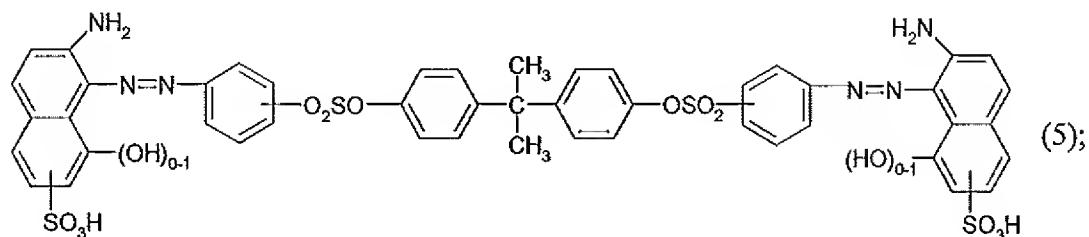
8. (previously presented): A process according to claim 1, wherein the transducer is a piezoelectric element.

9. (previously presented): A process according to claim 1, wherein nitrogen-containing or hydroxyl-group-containing fibrous materials, are printed.

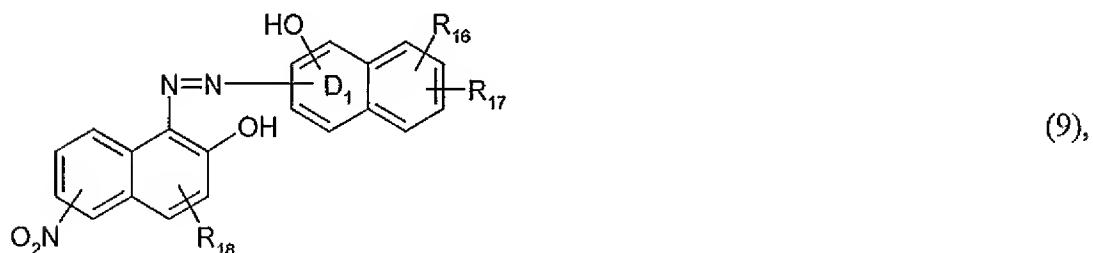
10. (currently amended): An aqueous printing ink for the ink-jet printing process, comprising

(I) at least one anionic acid dye, and

(II) 30% to 45% by weight, based on the total weight of the ink, of dipropylene glycol, said ink having a viscosity of from 5 to 20 mPa s at 25°C, wherein the aqueous ink comprises as the anionic acid dye a dye selected from the group consisting of:
a disazo dye dyes of formula

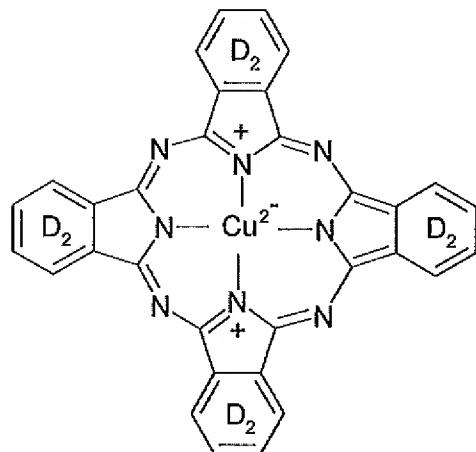


a 1:2 metal complex dye dyes of formula



wherein R₁₆ is hydrogen, C₁-C₄ alkoxy carbonyl amino, benzoyl amino, C₁-C₄ alkylsulfonyl amino, phenylsulfonyl amino, methylphenylsulfonyl amino or halogen, R₁₇ is hydrogen or halogen, and R₁₈ is C₁-C₄ alkylsulfonyl, C₁-C₄ alkylaminosulfonyl, phenylazo, sulfo or -SO₂NH₂, the hydroxy group in the benzo ring D₁ being bound in the o-position relative to the azo group on the benzo ring D₁;

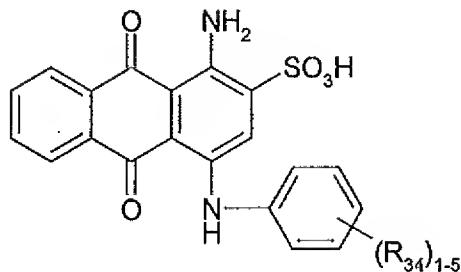
or the copper complex of formula



(22),

wherein the benzo rings D₂ are substituted by sulfo or by sulfonamido;

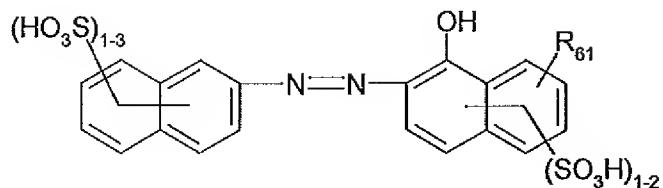
a metal-free anionic anthraquinone dye dyes of formula



(26),

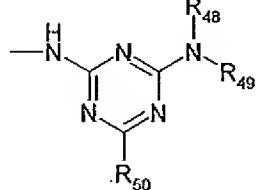
wherein (R₃₄)₁₋₅ denotes from 1 to 5 identical or different substituents selected from the group C₁-C₄ alkyl unsubstituted or substituted by C₂-C₄ alkanoylamino (which may in turn be substituted in the alkyl group by halogen) or by benzoylamino; C₁-C₄ alkoxy; C₂-C₄ alkanoylamino and C₂-C₄ hydroxyalkylsulfamoyl;

a monoazo dye dyes of formula

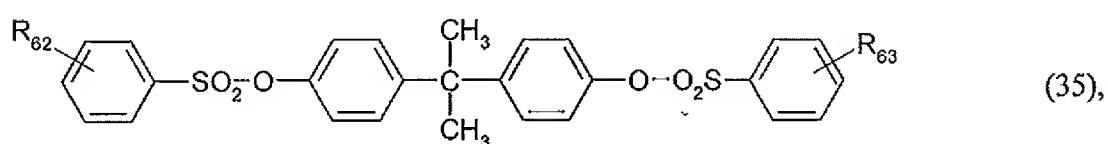


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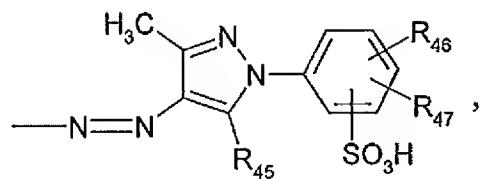
wherein

R₆₁ is a radical of formula  in which R₄₈ is phenyl unsubstituted or substituted by C₁-C₄ alkyl, C₁-C₄ alkoxy, halogen or by sulfo, R₄₉ is hydrogen or C₁-C₄ alkyl and R₅₀ is halogen; and

a disazo dye dyes of formula



wherein R₆₂ and R₆₃ are radicals of formula



wherein R₄₅ is hydroxy or amino[;] and R₄₆ and R₄₇ are each independently of the other hydrogen, C₁-C₄ alkyl or halogen, and said ink has a viscosity of from 5 to 20 mPa s at 25°C.

11. (previously presented): A process according to claim 1, wherein the viscosity of the ink is from 8 to 10 mPa·s at 25°C.

12. (cancelled):

13. (currently amended): A process according to claim 1, wherein the aqueous ink further comprises ϵ -caprolactam ~~is used~~ in an amount of from 5 to 15 % by weight based on the total weight of the ink.

14. (previously presented): A process according to claim 1, wherein natural or synthetic polyamide fiber materials are printed.